
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
NORTHEAST DIVISION

OUTLINE OF THE 1939 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM IN CONNECTICUT

The 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program gives farmers all over the country an opportunity to work together in saving their soil and its fertility, bringing about fairer incomes for themselves and assuring consumers plenty of supplies.

In 1939, as in 1938, cooperating farmers in Connecticut will be offered payments which they can earn in two ways: (1) By using approved soil-building practices and (2) in some cases, by staying within acreage allotments for potatoes, tobacco, and vegetables.

LARGEST POSSIBLE SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT

Each Connecticut farmer who takes part in this program is expected to use one or more of the approved soil-building practices which are good for his farm. In order that the farmer will know how many practices he may carry out and for which he can earn payment, a **largest possible soil-building payment** will be computed for his farm. This **largest possible soil-building payment** is found by adding all of the following items which apply to the farm:

70 cents times the acreage of cropland on the farm, not counting acreage in bearing orchards and in the potato and tobacco allotments;

\$2 times the acreage of bearing orchards on the farm on January 1, 1939; and

40 cents times the acreage of fenced, noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half the acreage of cropland on the farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

The following are soil-building practices which farmers in Connecticut may carry out and for which they can earn payment under the 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program. For each practice carried out as specified and in accordance with good farming practices on any farm, payment at the rate indicated in the description of the practices will be allowed toward earning the **largest possible soil-building payment** established for the farm. However, the payment computed for carrying out practices cannot be larger than the **largest possible soil-building payment**.

FEB 20 1939

1.42
N76F
no. 310-Conn. cfp 2

Practice No. 1.—Liming Cropland, Orchards, or Pasture Land: *Rate of Payment*—

Fairfield and Litchfield Counties: \$1.50 for each 1,000 pounds of standard ground limestone or its equivalent.

All other counties in the State: \$1.50 for each 800 pounds of standard ground limestone or its equivalent.

The application per acre of at least 1,000 pounds of standard ground limestone, or its equivalent to cropland, permanent pasture land, or commercial orchard land.

When the limestone is applied to cropland or cultivated orchard land, it must be worked into the soil, preferably at least 6 months before a legume seeding is made. Each acre of pasture land or orchard sod treated with lime should have an application of at least 300 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate, or the equivalent.

Standard ground limestone is limestone which will analyze at least 50 percent total calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and at least 50 percent of which will pass through a 100-mesh sieve.

750 pounds of hydrated lime, 500 pounds of burnt lime, 1,000 pounds of ground oyster shell, or 1,000 pounds of button dust are equivalent to 1,000 pounds of standard ground limestone.

Practice No. 2.—Applying Superphosphate: *Rate of Payment*, \$1.50 for Each 240 Pounds of 20 Percent Superphosphate or Its Equivalent

The application of at least 100 pounds per acre of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent to perennial or biennial legumes, or in connection with the seeding of those legumes; or to established grasses in orchards or permanent pasture. When superphosphate is applied in connection with a seeding made in a nurse crop that is harvested for grain, 160 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate per acre will be deducted.

Payment also will be allowed for the use of superphosphate in stables to reinforce manure which is to be applied to hay, pasture, or orchard sod.

Quantities of other grades of superphosphate may be substituted for the 240 pounds 20 percent superphosphate: For example, 300 pounds 16 percent superphosphate, 150 pounds 32 percent superphosphate, 120 pounds 40 percent superphosphate, or the quantity of other fertilizers that furnish 48 pounds of available phosphoric acid.

Practice No. 3.—Applying Muriate of Potash: *Rate of Payment*, \$0.75 for Each 100 Pounds of 50 Percent Muriate of Potash or the Equivalent

The application of at least 100 pounds per acre of 50 percent muriate of potash or its equivalent in connection with the seeding of clover or alfalfa or on established stands of alfalfa.

Legumes such as alfalfa and clover require considerable potash. As a rule potash or manure should be applied at time of seeding. Some soils become deficient in potash more rapidly than others and require annual applications of potash to grow alfalfa.

Practice No. 4.—Cover Crops and Green Manure Crops: *Rate of Payment, \$1.50 per Acre*

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment for seeding is allowed in 1939 and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; (3) annual grasses; or (4) small grains. If the crop is one which is normally winter-killed, payment will be allowed for leaving a good stand and a good growth of such crop on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

If the crop is one which is grown in a commercial orchard and has not been harvested in 1939, payment will be allowed for cutting and leaving an evenly distributed good stand and good growth of such crop on the land.

It is not generally good farming practice to plow down green manure crops if it will result in leaving the land unprotected during the winter. It is recommended, therefore, that such crops be left on the land as a winter cover wherever it is possible.

Practice No. 5.—Mulching Orchard Land: *Rate of Payment, \$1.50 per Ton*

The application of at least 2 tons per acre of air-dried straw or equivalent mulching material to orchard land as a mulch, if all materials produced on the land during 1939 from grasses, legumes, green manure crops, or cover crops are left on the land.

The purpose of mulching is to renew or increase the organic matter in orchard land. This practice is of value where it is costly or difficult to renew the organic matter by using animal or green manure.

<i>Recommended mulching material</i>	<i>Percentage of weight for credit</i>
1. Air-dried straw-----	100
2. Air-dried tame or marsh hay-----	100
3. Green tame or marsh hay-----	50
4. Other materials approved by the State committee.	

Practice No. 6.—Seeding Clover: *Rate of Payment, \$1.50 per Acre*

The seeding per acre of mixtures containing at least 6 pounds of hardy northern-grown red clover seed or 4 pounds of alsike clover seed, or mixtures containing at least 4 pounds red clover seed and 2 pounds alsike clover seed. One pound per acre of ladino clover seed

may be substituted for 2 pounds red clover seed or 1 pound alsike clover seed in any mixture.

Seeding shall be made on land prepared by the application of either: (1) 3,000 pounds of standard ground limestone or its equivalent and 400 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent; or (2) liming materials and superphosphate according to requirements as shown by a soil test which conforms with the regulations of the State committee.

Practice No. 7.—Seeding Ladino Clover: *Rate of Payment*, \$3 per Acre

The seeding of pasture mixtures containing at least 2 pounds of ladino clover per acre.

Seeding shall be made on land prepared by the application of either (1) 3,000 pounds per acre of standard ground limestone or its equivalent and 400 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent; or (2) liming materials and superphosphate according to requirements as shown by a soil test which conforms with the regulations of the State committee.

Practice No. 8.—Seeding Alfalfa: *Rate of Payment*, \$3 per Acre

On land adapted to alfalfa the seeding of at least 10 pounds per acre of verified or certified hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian alfalfa seed, alone or in mixtures.

Seeding shall be made on land prepared by the application of either: (1) 6,000 pounds of standard ground limestone or its equivalent, 400 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent, and 100 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash or its equivalent; or (2) liming material, superphosphate, and potash, according to requirements as shown by a soil test which conforms with the regulations of the State committee.

Practice No. 9.—Woodland Management: *Rate of Payment*, \$3 per Acre

The improvement of the stand of forest trees by thinning, weeding, or pruning, to develop at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species, well distributed over each acre of woodland improved.

Operators shall obtain prior approval from the county committee and carry out the practice in accordance with instructions issued by the Extension Forester.

Practice No. 10.—Planting Forest Trees: *Rate of Payment*, \$7.50 per Acre

The planting of transplanted forest trees at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre in accordance with instructions of the Extension Forester.

In woodlands which have been severely damaged by storm, 1,000 trees planted in the damaged area shall be considered as an acre, even though they may be distributed over a larger area.

Practice No. 11.—Terracing: *Rate of Payment*, \$1.50 for 200 Linear Feet

The construction of diversion ditches, for which proper outlets are provided. This practice is to be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee and based on the recommendations of the Soil Conservation Service or the Connecticut State College Extension Service.

If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the **largest possible soil-building payment**. If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, and materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the **largest possible soil-building payment**.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

**AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON FARMS WITH
NO ALLOTMENTS**

On a farm which does not have an acreage allotment the total payment for the year will be computed as follows:

Add together the payments for each soil building practice carried out at the rate shown in the description of the practice. However, the total payment computed for carrying out soil-building practices shall not be larger than the **largest possible soil-building payment**.

Then subtract \$20 for each acre of vegetables planted for market (including potatoes) in excess of 3 acres.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

In 1939 acreage allotments will be set by county committees in a manner very similar to that in which they were set in 1938.

Potato allotments will be set on farms that usually grow more than 3 acres of potatoes.

Tobacco allotments will be set on farms which usually grow tobacco.

If more than 8 acres of corn for grain are usually grown on a farm with a potato or tobacco allotment, a usual acreage of corn for grain will also be set for that farm.

Vegetable allotments will be set on farms that planted in 1936 and 1937 an average of 3 or more acres of vegetables to be sold off the farm.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON ALLOTMENT FARMS

The amount that is earned on any farm with an allotment is computed by finding the sum of the following payment items which apply to the farm and then subtracting the sum of the deductions, if any, which apply:

ALL ALLOTMENT FARMS

A **payment** at the rate shown in the description of the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. **The total payment computed for carrying out soil-building practices shall not exceed the "largest possible soil-building payment."**

FARMS WITH POTATO OR TOBACCO ALLOTMENTS

Potatoes.—A **payment** of 3 cents per bushel times the normal yield of potatoes per acre will be computed for each acre in the potato allotment or for 125 percent of the acreage planted to potatoes, whichever is smaller.

A **deduction** of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be made for each acre planted to potatoes over the potato allotment.

If a farmer expects to harvest corn for grain or plant vegetables, he should read the deduction paragraph for each of these crops.

Tobacco.—A **payment** of 1 cent per pound times the normal yield will be computed for each acre in the tobacco allotment.

A **deduction** of 8 cents per pound times the normal yield will be made for each acre of tobacco harvested over the tobacco allotment.

If a farmer expects to harvest corn for grain, or plant vegetables or potatoes, he should read the deduction paragraph for corn for grain, or vegetables.

Corn for grain.—A **deduction** of \$10 will be made on potato or tobacco allotment farms for each acre of corn harvested for grain over the usual acreage set for the farm. If no usual acreage is set for the farm, \$10 will be deducted for each acre of corn harvested for grain over 8 acres.

FARMS WITH VEGETABLE ALLOTMENTS

A **payment** of \$1.50 will be computed for each acre in the vegetable allotment or for 125 percent of the acreage planted to vegetables, whichever is smaller.

A **deduction** of \$20 will be made for each acre planted to vegetables over the vegetable allotment. If the farm has no vegetable allotment, \$20 will be deducted for each acre over 3 acres planted to

commercial vegetables, including potatoes on a farm with no potato allotment.

INCREASE OF PAYMENTS

There will be added to each person's share of the farm payment, if that share is less than \$200, the amount of increase indicated in the following:

<i>Payment earned</i>	<i>Amount of increase</i>
\$20 or less-----	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40-----	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60-----	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186-----	\$14.
\$187 to \$200-----	Enough to increase payment to \$200.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted from each person's payment, his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

FURNISHING MATERIALS IN LIEU OF PAYMENTS

Superphosphate and liming material will be furnished in some counties in Connecticut to farmers who want those materials in place of a payment. Complete instructions for handling this provision will be furnished the county committees and will be available in time to get the materials to the farmers before the spring operations begin.

A. W. MANCHESTER,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.
 RAYMOND K. CLAPP, *State Executive Officer.*
 BEN. F. DIBBLE,
 EDWARD J. GRAHAM, JR.
 JULIAN B. THAYER,
 FRANKLIN W. WOODING,
 DONALD J. GRANT,
 ROGER B. CORBETT, *Director of Extension,*
State Committee.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
NORTHEAST DIVISION

FEB 9 1939

1.42
N76F
no. 310 Maine
2

OUTLINE OF THE 1939 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM IN MAINE

The 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program gives farmers all over the country an opportunity to work together in saving their soil and its fertility, bringing about fairer incomes for themselves, and assuring consumers plenty of supplies.

In 1939, as in 1938, cooperating farmers in Maine will be offered payments which they can earn in two ways: (1) By using approved soil-building practices and (2) in some cases, by staying within acreage allotments for potatoes, wheat, and vegetables.

LARGEST POSSIBLE SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT

Each Maine farmer who takes part in this program is expected to use one or more of the approved soil-building practices which are good for his farm. In order that the farmer will know how many practices he may carry out and for which he can earn payment, a **largest possible soil-building payment** will be computed for his farm. This **largest possible soil-building payment** is found by adding all of the following items which apply to the farm:

70 cents times the acreage of cropland on the farm, not counting acreage in bearing orchards and in the potato and wheat allotments;

\$2 times the acreage of bearing orchards on the farm on January 1, 1939; and

40 cents times the acreage of fenced, noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half the acreage of cropland on the farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

The following are soil-building practices which farmers in Maine may carry out and for which they can earn payment under the 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program. For each practice carried out as specified and in accordance with good farming practices on any farm, payment at the rate indicated in the description of the practice will be allowed toward earning the **largest possible soil-building payment** established for the farm. However, the payment computed for carrying out practices cannot be larger than the **largest possible soil-building payment**.

Practice No. 1.—Seeding Biennial Legumes: *Rate of Payment*, \$1.50 per Acre

The seeding of biennial legumes or mixtures of timothy or red-top and legumes. When medium red clover is used, it must be hardy northern-grown. Payment will not be allowed for this practice if such seedings are plowed or disked under for green manure in 1939.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, the farmer must submit to his county committee a soil test which conforms with the regulations of the State committee or other evidence that enough lime, fertilizer, and seed were used ordinarily to assure a good stand.

Practice No. 2.—Seeding Alfalfa: *Rate of Payment*, \$3 per Acre

On land properly drained, the sowing of at least 15 pounds per acre of hardy, adapted, northern-grown domestic or Canadian alfalfa seed.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, the farmer must submit to his county committee a soil test which conforms with the regulations of the State committee or other evidence that enough lime, fertilizer, and seed were used ordinarily to assure a good stand.

Practice No. 3.—Seeding Permanent Pasture: *Rate of Payment*, \$3 per Acre

The sowing of a permanent pasture mixture containing at least 2 pounds per acre of ladino clover.

Payment will not be allowed for this practice unless there has been applied to the land in preparation for seeding at least 1,000 pounds per acre of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent, 50 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 40 pounds of potash.

Practice No. 4.—Reseeding Depleted Pastures: *Rate of Payment*, \$1.50 for Each 10 Pounds of Seed but not in Excess of \$1.50 per Acre so Seeded

The reseeding of depleted established pastures with good seed of adapted pasture grasses or grasses and legumes.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, the farmer must submit to his county committee a soil test which conforms with the regulations of the State committee or other evidence that enough lime, fertilizer, and seed were used ordinarily to assure a good stand.

Practice No. 5.—Applying Available Phosphoric Acid: *Rate of Payment*, \$1.50 for Each 48 Pounds

The application of at least 32 pounds per acre of available phosphoric acid in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pastures or on established orchard, pasture, or hayland sod.

On livestock farms, at least 25 percent of the phosphoric acid used under the program should be incorporated in manure prior to storage, or in the gutter when manure is hauled directly to the field. Payment will be allowed for the phosphoric acid used with manure only if the

manure is applied to or in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pastures.

When phosphoric acid is used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, 32 pounds per acre will be deducted.

Practice No. 6.—Applying Available Potash: *Rate of Payment*, \$1.50 for Each 100 Pounds

The application of at least 20 pounds per acre of available potash in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pastures; or on established orchard, pasture, or hayland sod.

Practice No. 7.—Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards: *Rate of Payment*—

Pulverized or ground limestone:

\$1.50 for each 300 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve.

Hydrated lime, quicklime, or wood ashes:

\$1.50 for each 300 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents.

Field-dug marl:

\$1.50 for each cubic yard of marl.

Pulp mill lime analyzing at least 40-percent calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent:

\$2.25 for each cubic yard.

Dump lime analyzing at least 30-percent calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent:

\$1.20 per cubic yard.

(1) The application of at least 500 pounds per acre of calcium oxide equivalent to orchards, pasture land, or cropland which is not used for the production of potatoes.

(2) The application of not more than 500 pounds per acre of calcium oxide equivalent to land in a potato rotation in preparation for seeding legumes or grasses.

(3) The application before July 15, 1939, to land which will not be planted to potatoes in 1939 of not more than 500 pounds per acre of calcium oxide equivalent.

Payment will not be allowed for the application of liming material to land which is to be planted to potatoes in 1939. This does not prohibit applying liming material in accordance with items 2 or 3 after the 1939 crop of potatoes is harvested.

Payment will not be allowed for the application of any liming material which is disapproved by the county committee.

One hundred pounds of magnesium oxide is equivalent in neutralizing value to 140 pounds of calcium oxide.

Recommended liming materials.—Hydrated lime, pulverized or ground limestone, marl, wood ashes, pulp mill lime, dump lime, or other material approved by the State committee.

Practice No. 8.—Green Manure: *Rate of Payment*, \$1.50 per Acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment for seeding is allowed in 1939 and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; (3) annual grasses; or (4) small grains. If the crop is one which is normally winter-killed, payment will be allowed for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

If the crop is grown in orchards and sufficient fertilizing material has been applied to attain a good stand and a good growth of such crop evenly distributed on the land, payment will be allowed for cutting and leaving it on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

If on land in a potato rotation the first crop of second-year clover is cut and left on the land and the second crop is plowed or disked under after August 15, 1939, payment will be allowed for the use of each crop as a green manure crop.

Practice No. 9.—Stripcropping: *Rate of Payment*, \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

The planting of cropland in strips, on the contour. Strips of inter-tilled crops must be separated by strips of close-growing crops.

Operators must obtain the approval of the county committee and instructions from the Soil Conservation Service or the Extension Service before performing this practice.

Practice No. 10.—Contour Cultivation: *Rate of Payment*, \$0.75 for Each 4 Acres

The farming of intertilled crops on the contour.

Operators must obtain the approval of the county committee and instructions from the Soil Conservation Service or the Extension Service before performing this practice.

Practice No. 11.—Terracing: *Rate of Payment*, \$1.50 for Each 200 Linear Feet

The construction of standard terrace for which proper outlets are provided.

Operators must obtain the approval of the county committee and instructions from the Soil Conservation Service or the Extension Service before performing this practice.

Practice No. 12.—Mulching Orchards: *Rate of Payment*, \$1.50 per Ton

The application of at least 1 ton per acre of mulching material to orchards in addition to leaving on the land all materials produced

thereon during 1939 from grasses, legumes, green manure, or cover crops.

<i>Mulching materials</i>	<i>Percentage of weight for credit</i>
1. Air-dried straw-----	100
2. Air-dried tame or marsh hay-----	100
3. Green tame or marsh hay-----	50
4. Air-dried peat-----	100
5. Wet peat-----	50
6. Seaweed (dry)-----	100
7. Seaweed (wet)-----	25
8. Poultry litter (dry)-----	100
9. Poultry litter (wet)-----	50
10. Bedding material, small amount of manure-----	50
11. Pea waste (wet)-----	50
12. Other materials approved by the State committee.	

Practice No. 13.—Improving Woodlands: *Rate of Payment*, \$3 per Acre

The improvement of the stand of forest trees by thinning, weeding, or pruning to develop at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species well distributed over each acre of woodland improved. The approval of the county committee shall be obtained before carrying out this practice.

Payment will not be allowed for weeding and thinning on the same area.

If pruning is one of the practices used, it shall be confined to pine not over 8 inches in diameter and must be done with a saw or pruning shears after the area has been properly thinned.

Practice No. 14.—Excluding Livestock from Farm Woodland: *Rate of Payment*, \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

The restoration of farm woodland previously used for pasture by excluding livestock.

Payment will be allowed for each acre of farm woodland, including maple sugar orchards, from which livestock are excluded, but not in excess of 2 acres for each animal unit which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.

NOTE.—Animal unit means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, two calves, or two colts, or the equivalent thereof.

The operator must obtain approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

Practice No. 15.—Planting Forest Trees: *Rate of Payment*, \$7.50 per Acre

The planting of transplanted forest trees of approved species at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre, spaced about 6 by 6 feet. In woodlands which have been severely damaged by storm 1,000 trees

planted in the damaged area shall be considered as an acre, even though they may be distributed over a larger area.

Species recommended for planting are: White pine, when currant and gooseberry bushes have been cleaned out of the area; red (Norway) pine; red spruce; Norway spruce; Scotch pine in mixed planting; and hybrid poplars. Other species must be approved by the State committee.

If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the **largest possible soil-building payment**. If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, and materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the **largest possible soil-building payment**.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON FARMS WITH NO ALLOTMENTS

On a farm which does not have an acreage allotment, the total payment for the year will be computed as follows:

Add together the payments for each soil-building practice carried out, at the rate shown in the description of the practice. However, the total payment computed for carrying out soil-building practices shall not be larger than the **largest possible soil-building payment**.

In Cumberland County then subtract \$20 for each acre of vegetables planted for market (including potatoes) in excess of 3 acres and in all other counties subtract 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre planted to potatoes in excess of 3 acres.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

In 1939 acreage allotments will be set by county committees in a manner very similar to that in which they were set in 1938.

Potato allotments will be set on farms that usually grow more than 3 acres of potatoes.

Tobacco allotments will be set on farms which usually grow tobacco.

Wheat allotments will be set for farms which usually grow and market more than 100 bushels of wheat each year. A usual acreage of wheat harvested will be set for each farm which usually grows more than 8 acres of wheat for harvest as grain or hay.

If more than 8 acres of corn for grain are usually grown on a farm with a potato, wheat, or tobacco allotment, a usual acreage of corn for grain will also be set for that farm.

Vegetable allotments will be set on farms in Cumberland County that planted in 1936 and 1937 an average of 3 or more acres of vegetables to be sold off the farm.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON ALLOTMENT FARMS

The amount that is earned on any farm with an allotment is computed by finding the sum of the following payment items which apply to the farm and then subtracting the sum of the deductions, if any, which apply:

ALL ALLOTMENT FARMS

A payment at the rate shown in the description of the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. **The total payment computed for carrying out soil-building practices shall not exceed the largest possible soil-building payment.**

FARMS WITH POTATO OR TOBACCO ALLOTMENTS

Potatoes.—A payment of 3 cents per bushel times the normal yield of potatoes per acre will be computed for each acre in the potato allotment, or for 125 percent of the acreage planted to potatoes, whichever is smaller.

A deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be made for each acre planted to potatoes over the potato allotment. If the farm has no potato allotment and is not located in Cumberland County, a deduction at the same rate will be made for each acre planted to potatoes over 3 acres.

If a farmer is growing wheat or expects to harvest corn for grain or plant vegetables in Cumberland County, he should read the deduction paragraph for each of these crops.

Wheat.—A payment of 17 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be computed for each acre in the wheat allotment or for 125 percent of the acreage planted to wheat, whichever is smaller.

A deduction of 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be made for each acre planted to wheat over the wheat allotment. If the farm has no wheat allotment, a deduction at the same rate will be made for each acre of wheat harvested for grain or hay over the usual acreage of wheat set for the farm or 8 acres of wheat, whichever is larger.

If a farmer expects to harvest corn for grain, or plant potatoes, he should read the deduction paragraph for corn for grain, or potatoes.

Corn for grain.—A deduction of \$10 will be made on potato or wheat allotment farms for each acre of corn harvested for grain over the usual acreage set for the farm. If no usual acreage is set for the

farm, \$10 will be deducted for each acre of corn harvested for grain over 8 acres.

FARMS WITH VEGETABLE ALLOTMENTS IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY

A **payment** of \$1.50 will be computed for each acre in the vegetable allotment or for 125 percent of the acreage planted to vegetables, whichever is smaller.

A **deduction** of \$20 will be made for each acre planted to vegetables over the vegetable allotment. If the farm has no vegetable allotment, \$20 will be deducted for each acre over 3 acres planted to commercial vegetables, including potatoes on a farm with no potato allotment.

INCREASE OF PAYMENTS

There will be added to each person's share of the farm payment, if that share is less than \$200, the amount of increase indicated in the following:

<i>Payment earned</i>	<i>Amount of increase</i>
\$20 or less -----	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40 -----	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60 -----	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186 -----	\$14.
\$187 to \$200 -----	Enough to increase payment to \$200.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted from each person's payment, his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

FURNISHING MATERIALS IN LIEU OF PAYMENTS

Superphosphate and liming material will be furnished in some counties in Maine to farmers who want those materials in place of a payment. Complete instructions for handling this provision will be furnished the county committees and will be available in time to get the materials to the farmers before the spring operations begin.

A. W. MANCHESTER,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A. K. GARDNER,
State Executive Officer.

CARL SMITH,
FRANK W. HUSSEY,
FRED NUTTER,
HAROLD SHAW,

DEAN A. L. DEERING, *Director*
of Extension,
State Committee.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
NORTHEAST DIVISION

OUTLINE OF THE 1939 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM IN MASSACHUSETTS

The 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program gives farmers all over the country an opportunity to work together in saving their soil and its fertility, bringing about fairer incomes for themselves and assuring consumers plenty of supplies.

In 1939, as in 1938, cooperating farmers in Massachusetts will be offered payments which they can earn in two ways: (1) By using approved soil-building practices and (2) in some cases, by staying within acreage allotments for potatoes, tobacco, and vegetables.

LARGEST POSSIBLE SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT

Each Massachusetts farmer who takes part in this program is expected to use one or more of the approved soil-building practices which are good for his farm. In order that the farmer will know how many practices he may carry out and for which he can earn payment, a **largest possible soil-building payment** will be computed for his farm. This **largest possible soil-building payment** is found by adding all of the following items which apply to the farm:

Seventy cents times the acreage of cropland on the farm, not counting acreage in bearing orchards and in the potato and tobacco allotments;

Two dollars times the acreage of bearing orchards on the farm on January 1, 1939; and

Forty cents times the acreage of fenced, noncrop, open pasture land in excess of one-half the acreage of cropland on the farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

The following are soil-building practices which farmers in Massachusetts may carry out and for which they can earn payment under the 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program. For each practice carried out as specified and in accordance with good farming practices on any farm, payment at the rate indicated in the description of the practice will be allowed toward earning the **largest possible soil-building payment** established for the farm. However, the payment computed for carrying out practices cannot be larger than the **largest possible soil-building payment**.

ESTABLISHING NEW SEEDINGS

Practice No. 1.—Seeding Red or Alsike Clover: Rate of Payment, \$1.50 per Acre

The seeding per acre of mixtures containing at least 5 pounds of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian red clover or alsike clover, or any combination of these clovers.

Seeding should be on land prepared by the application of sufficient lime, superphosphate, and potash to insure a good stand.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to ordinarily establish a good stand.

Practice No. 2.—Seeding Alfalfa: *Rate of Payment*, \$3 per Acre

The seeding on land suited to the growth of alfalfa of at least 10 pounds per acre of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian alfalfa seed, alone or in mixtures.

Seeding should be made on land prepared by the application of sufficient lime, superphosphate, and potash to insure a good stand.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to ordinarily establish a good stand.

Practice No. 3.—Seeding Ladino or White Dutch Clover: *Rate of Payment*, \$3 per Acre

The seeding per acre of pasture mixtures containing at least 2 pounds of ladino or white Dutch clover.

Seeding should be made on land prepared by the application of sufficient lime, superphosphate, and potash to insure a good stand.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to ordinarily establish a good stand.

Practice No. 4.—Reseeding Depleted Pastures: *Rate of Payment*, \$1.50 for Each 10 Pounds of Seed

The application to depleted pastures of a pasture mixture containing at least one-fifth ladino or white Dutch clover seed in mixtures with grass seed. No tillage is required.

APPLYING FERTILIZERS AND LIMING MATERIALS

Practice No. 5.—Applying Available Phosphoric Acid: *Rate of Payment*, \$1.50 for Each 48 Pounds

The application of available phosphoric acid to established hayland, pasture, or orchard sod; or in connection with the seeding of clovers, clover mixtures, alfalfa, alfalfa mixtures, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pastures.

Phosphoric acid used under this program may be first incorporated as superphosphate into manure in the stable or used on dropping boards in poultry houses.

If phosphoric acid is used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, 32 pounds per acre will be deducted.

Practice No. 6.—Applying Available Potash: *Rate of Payment*, \$1.50 for Each 100 Pounds

The application of available potash to established hayland, pasture, or orchard sod; or in connection with the seeding of clovers, clover mixtures, alfalfa, alfalfa mixtures, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pastures.

Practice No. 7.—Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards: *Rate of Payment*—

All counties except Berkshire:

\$1.50 for each 600 pounds of standard ground limestone or standard ground oyster shell, or 450 pounds of hydrated lime.

Berkshire County:

\$1.50 for each 1,000 pounds of standard ground limestone or standard ground oyster shell, or 750 pounds of hydrated lime.

The application of liming material to cropland, pasture land, or orchards. Payment will not be allowed for an application of less than 1,000 pounds of ground limestone or ground oyster shell, or 750 pounds of hydrated lime per acre.

Standard ground limestone or standard ground oyster shell is limestone or oyster shell which will analyze at least 50 percent total magnesium and calcium oxides, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, and at least 60 percent of which will pass through a 100-mesh sieve. Equivalent quantities of other liming materials approved by the State committee may be used.

GREEN-MANURE AND COVER CROPS

Practice No. 8.—Green-Manure Crops: *Rate of Payment*, \$1.50 per Acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses, for which no payment for seeding is allowed in 1939 and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; (3) annual grasses; or (4) small grains. If the crop is one which is normally winter-killed, payment will be allowed for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

If the crop is grown in orchards and sufficient fertilizing material has been applied to attain a good stand and a good growth of such crops evenly distributed on the land, payment will be allowed for cutting and leaving it on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

It is not generally good farming practice to plow down green-manure crops if it will result in leaving the land unprotected during the winter. It is recommended, therefore, that crops which are normally winter-killed and which otherwise might be considered as green-manure crops for 1939, be left on the land as a winter cover wherever it is possible.

Practice No. 9.—Seeding Winter Legumes: *Rate of Payment*, \$1.50 per Acre

The seeding and leaving of a good growth of winter vetch on the land as a winter-cover crop. Rye or wheat may be used as a support crop.

MULCHING ORCHARDS

Practice No. 10.—Mulching Orchards: *Rate of Payment*, \$1.50 per Ton

The application of not less than 2 tons per acre of air-dried straw or its equivalent, or air-dried hay, to orchards as a mulch in addition to leaving on the land all materials produced on the land during 1939 from grasses, legumes, green-manure crops, or cover crops

FARM WOODLAND IMPROVEMENT

Practice No. 11.—Improving Woodlands: *Rate of Payment, \$3 per Acre*

The improvement of the stand of forest trees by thinning, weeding, or pruning to develop potential timber trees of desirable species, well distributed over each acre of woodland improved.

Operators shall obtain approval from the county committee and carry out the practice in accordance with the advice of the Extension forester.

The following are recommended as desirable species for development:

Red pine.	White maple.	Beech.
White pine.	Red maple.	White ash.
Spruce (any kind).	Hemlock.	Red oak.
Black cherry.	Tulip poplar.	White oak.
Cedar.	White birch.	Basswood.
Fir (any kind).	Yellow birch.	Hickory.
Sugar maple.	Black birch.	Elm.

Practice No. 12.—Planting Forest Trees: *Rate of Payment, \$7.50 per Acre*

The planting of transplanted forest trees at the rate of about 1,000 trees per acre. In woodlands which have been severely damaged by storm, 1,000 trees planted in the damaged area shall be considered as an acre, even though they may be distributed over a larger area.

Species of trees approved for planting are: Red pine, white pine, balsam fir, red spruce, white spruce, and Norway spruce. Other varieties may be planted if the county committee, upon advice of the Extension forester, approves the selection.

Operators shall obtain approval from the county committee and carry out the practice in accordance with the advice of the Extension forester.

Practice No. 13.—Excluding Livestock From Farm Woodland: *Rate of Payment, \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres*

The restoration of farm woodland, including maple sugar orchards, previously used for pasture, by excluding livestock.

Payment will be allowed for each acre of farm woodland from which livestock are excluded, but not in excess of 2 acres for each animal unit which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.

NOTE.—Animal unit means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, two calves, or two colts, or the equivalent thereof.

The operator should obtain approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

SANDING CRANBERRY BOGS

Practice No. 14.—Sanding Cranberry Bogs: *Rate of Payment, \$7.50 per Acre*

The application of sand, free from stones or loam, to a depth of at least one-half inch on fruiting cranberry bogs to prevent soil deterioration and decline in the productive capacity of the land. The county committee will require evidence as to the amount of sand applied.

SOIL EROSION CONTROL

Practice No. 15.—Contour Furrowing Noncrop, Open Pasture Land: *Rate of Payment, \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres*

This practice must be carried out in accordance with plans recommended by the Soil Conservation Service and approved in advance by the county committee.

Practice No. 16.—Stripcropping: *Rate of Payment, \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres*

The planting of cropland in strips on the contour. Strips of intertilled crops must be separated by strips of close-growing crops.

Operators must obtain the approval of the county committee and instructions from the Soil Conservation Service or the Extension Service before performing this practice.

Practice No. 17.—Contour Farming: *Rate of Payment, \$0.75 for Each 4 Acres*

The cultivation of intertilled crops on the contour.

This practice must be carried out in accordance with plans recommended by the Soil Conservation Service and approved in advance by the county committee.

Practice No. 18.—Terracing: *Rate of Payment, \$1.50 for Each 200 Linear Feet*

The construction of standard terrace for which proper outlets are provided.

This practice must be carried out in accordance with plans recommended by the Soil Conservation Service and approved in advance by the county committee.

NOTE.—If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the largest possible soil-building payment. If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, and materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the largest possible soil-building payment.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part, by a State or Federal agency.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON FARMS WITH NO ALLOTMENTS

On a farm which does not have an acreage allotment the total payment for the year will be computed as follows:

Add together the payments for each soil-building practice carried out at the rate shown in the description of the practice. However, the total payment computed for carrying out soil-building practices shall not be larger than the **largest possible soil-building payment.**

Then subtract \$20 for each acre of vegetables planted for market (including potatoes) in excess of 3 acres.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

In 1939 acreage allotments will be set by county committees in a manner very similar to that in which they were set in 1938.

Potato allotments will be set on farms that usually grow more than 3 acres of potatoes.

Tobacco allotments will be set on farms which usually grow tobacco.

If more than 8 acres of corn for grain are usually grown on a farm with a potato or tobacco allotment, a usual acreage of corn for grain will also be set for that farm.

Vegetable allotments will be set on farms that planted in 1936 and 1937 an average of 3 or more acres of vegetables to be sold off the farm.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON ALLOTMENT FARMS

The amount that is earned on any farm with an allotment is computed by finding the sum of the following payment items which apply to the farm and then subtracting the sum of the deductions, if any, which apply.

ALL ALLOTMENT FARMS

A payment at the rate shown in the description of the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. **The total payment computed for carrying out soil-building practices shall not exceed the "largest possible soil-building payment."**

FARMS WITH POTATO OR TOBACCO ALLOTMENTS

Potatoes

A payment of 3 cents per bushel times the normal yield of potatoes per acre will be computed for each acre in the potato allotment or for 125 percent of the acreage planted to potatoes, whichever is smaller.

A deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be made for each acre planted to potatoes over the potato allotment.

If a farmer expects to harvest corn for grain or plant vegetables, he should read the deduction paragraph for each of these crops.

Tobacco

A payment of 1 cent per pound times the normal yield will be computed for each acre in the tobacco allotment.

A deduction of 8 cents per pound times the normal yield will be made for each acre of tobacco harvested over the tobacco allotment.

If a farmer expects to harvest corn for grain, or plant vegetables or potatoes, he should read the deduction paragraph for corn for grain, or vegetables.

Corn for Grain

A deduction of \$10 will be made on potato or tobacco allotment farms for each acre of corn harvested for grain over the usual acreage set for the farm. If no usual acreage is set for the farm, \$10 will be deducted for each acre of corn harvested for grain over 8 acres.

Farms With Vegetable Allotments

A payment of \$1.50 will be computed for each acre in the vegetable allotment or for 125 percent of the acreage planted to vegetables, whichever is smaller.

A deduction of \$20 will be made for each acre planted to vegetables over the vegetable allotment. If the farm has no vegetable allotment, \$20 will be deducted for each acre over 3 acres planted to commercial vegetables, including potatoes on a farm with no potato allotment.

INCREASE OF PAYMENTS

There will be added to each person's share of the farm payment, if that share is less than \$200, the amount of increase indicated in the following:

<i>Payment earned</i>	<i>Amount of increase</i>
\$20 or less-----	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40-----	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60-----	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186-----	\$14.
\$187 to \$200-----	Enough to increase payment to \$200.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted from each person's payment, his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

FURNISHING MATERIALS IN LIEU OF PAYMENTS

Superphosphate and liming material will be furnished in some counties in Massachusetts to farmers who want those materials in place of a payment. Complete instructions for handling this provision will be furnished the county committees and will be available in time to get the materials to the farmers before the spring operations begin.

A. W. MANCHESTER,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

S. R. PARKER,
State Executive Officer.

CHARLIE B. JORDAN,
SHAUN KELLY,
THEOREN L. WARNER,
HAROLD F. TOMPSON,
W. A. MUNSON, *Director*
of Extension,
State Committee.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
NORTHEAST DIVISION

OUTLINE OF THE 1939 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

The 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program gives farmers all over the country an opportunity to work together in saving their soil and its fertility, bringing about fairer incomes for themselves and assuring consumers plenty of supplies.

In 1939, as in 1938, cooperating farmers in New Hampshire will be offered payments which they can earn in two ways: (1) By using approved soil-building practices and (2) in some cases, by staying within acreage allotments for potatoes.

LARGEST POSSIBLE SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT

Each New Hampshire farmer who takes part in this program is expected to use one or more of the approved soil-building practices which are good for his farm. In order that the farmer will know how many practices he may carry out and for which he can earn payment, a **largest possible soil-building payment** will be computed for his farm. This **largest possible soil-building payment** is found by adding all of the following items which apply to the farm:

70 cents times the acreage of cropland on the farm not counting acreage in bearing orchards and in the potato allotment;

\$2 times the acreage of bearing orchards on the farm on January 1, 1939; and

40 cents times the acreage of fenced, noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half the acreage of cropland on the farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

The following are soil-building practices which farmers in New Hampshire may carry out and for which they can earn payment under the 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program. For each practice carried out as specified and in accordance with good farming practices on any farm payment at the rate indicated in the description of the practice will be allowed toward earning the **largest possible soil-building payment** established for the farm. However, the payment computed for carrying out practices cannot be larger than the **largest possible soil-building payment**.

ESTABLISHING NEW SEEDINGS

Practice No. 1.—Seeding Biennial Legumes: *Rate of Payment*, \$1.50 per Acre

The sowing of at least 8 pounds per acre of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian medium red clover seed, or the sowing of at least 5 pounds of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian medium red clover, together with at least 10 pounds of timothy, timothy and redtop, or timothy and other grasses approved by the State committee. Payment will not be allowed for this practice if such seedings are plowed or disked under for green manure in 1939.

One-half pound of alsike clover may be substituted for 1 pound of medium red clover alone or in mixtures. Alfalfa and sweet clover may be substituted pound for pound for not more than one-half the amount of red clover in mixtures.

Other legume seed approved by the State committee may be substituted for medium red clover.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to ordinarily establish a good stand.

Practice No. 2.—Seeding Alfalfa: *Rate of Payment*, \$3 per Acre

The sowing of at least 10 pounds per acre of hardy, adapted northern-grown domestic or Canadian alfalfa seed on suitable land. The alfalfa may be sown with other legumes or grasses.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to ordinarily establish a good stand.

Practice No. 3.—Seeding Permanent Pasture: *Rate of Payment*, \$3 per Acre

The seeding of a permanent pasture mixture of which at least 2 pounds per acre is white Dutch or ladino clover, or of which at least 1 pound is wild white clover. Five pounds of alfalfa seed may be substituted for 1 pound of white Dutch or ladino clover seed or for one-half pound of wild white-clover seed.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to ordinarily establish a good stand.

Practice No. 4.—Reseeding Established Pastures: *Rate of Payment*, \$1.50 for Each 10 Pounds of Seed

The reseeding of depleted established pastures with good seed of adapted pasture grasses or grasses and legumes.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to ordinarily establish a good stand.

APPLYING FERTILIZERS AND LIME

Practice No. 5.—Applying Available Phosphoric Acid: *Rate of Payment*, \$1.50 for Each 48 Pounds

The application of available phosphoric acid in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pastures, or on orchard, pasture, or hayland sod.

When phosphoric acid is used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, 32 pounds per acre will be deducted.

Practice No. 6.—Applying Available Potash: *Rate of Payment*, \$1.50 for Each 100 Pounds

The application of available potash in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pastures, or on orchards, pasture, or hayland sod.

Practice No. 7.—Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards: *Rate of Payment*, \$1.50 for Each—

- (1) 300 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent in ground or pulverized limestone which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve;
- (2) 300 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent in hydrated lime or quicklime; or
- (3) 1,125 pounds of field-dug marl.

The application per acre to cropland, pasture land, or orchards of at least (1) 1,000 pounds of pulverized or ground limestone, (2) 750 pounds of hydrated lime, (3) 1,750 pounds of field-dug marl, or (4) 500 pounds of quicklime.

Quantities of other liming materials approved by the State committee may be used.

GREEN MANURE OR COVER CROPS

Practice No. 8.—Green Manure: *Rate of Payment*, \$1.50 per Acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment for seeding is allowed in 1939 and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; (3) annual grasses; or (4) small grains.

If the crop is one which is normally winter-killed, payment will be allowed for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

If the crop is grown in orchards and sufficient fertilizing material has been applied to attain a good stand and a good growth of such crop, evenly distributed on the land, payment will be allowed for cutting and leaving it on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

It is not generally good farming practice to plow down green manure crops if it will result in leaving the land unprotected during the winter. It is recommended, therefore, that crops which are normally winter-killed and which otherwise might be considered as green manure crops for 1939 be left on the land as a winter cover wherever it is possible.

If on land normally devoted to the production of potatoes a good stand and a good growth of first-crop or second-year clover is cut and left on the land and a good stand and a good growth of second-crop is plowed or disked under, payment will be allowed for the use of each crop as green manure.

The following minimum rates of seeding per acre are recommended when the following crops are to be used alone as green manure:

Crop:	Amount	Crop—Continued.	Amount
Soybeans.....pounds__	60	Rye.....pounds__	60
Red clover (mammoth or me- dium).....pounds__	10	Corn.....do.....	30
Vetch.....do.....	30	Barley.....bushels__	2½
Field peas.....do.....	90	Millet.....pounds__	30
Crimson clover.....do.....	10	Oats.....bushels__	2½
		Buckwheat.....pounds__	72

SOIL EROSION CONTROL

Practice No. 9.—Stripcropping on the Contour: *Rate of Payment, \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres*

Strips of intertilled crops must be separated by strips of close-growing crops.

Operators must obtain the approval of the county committee and instructions from the Soil Conservation Service or the Extension Service before performing this practice.

Practice No. 10.—Contour Cultivation: *Rate of Payment, \$0.75 for Each 4 Acres*

Operators must obtain the approval of the county committee and instructions from the Soil Conservation Service or the Extension Service before performing this practice.

MULCHING

Practice No. 11.—Mulching Orchards: *Rate of Payment, \$1.50 per Ton*

The application to orchards of not less than 1 ton of mulching material per acre in addition to leaving on the land all materials produced thereon during 1939 from grasses, legumes, green manure, or cover crops.

<i>Recommended mulching materials</i>	<i>Percentage of weight for credit</i>
1. Air-dried straw-----	100
2. Air-dried tame or marsh hay-----	100
3. Green tame or marsh hay-----	50
4. Seaweed (dry)-----	100
5. Seaweed (wet)-----	25
6. Laying house poultry litter (dry)-----	100
7. Laying house poultry litter (wet)-----	50
8. Pea waste (wet)-----	50
9. Other materials approved by the State committee.	

FARM WOODLAND IMPROVEMENT

Practice No. 12.—Improving Woodlands: *Rate of Payment*, \$3 per Acre

The improvement of the stand of forest trees by thinning, weeding, or partially cutting to develop at least 100 potential or merchantable timber trees of desirable species free to grow well distributed over each acre of woodland, and also have remaining on each acre improved at least two-thirds of a complete crown canopy. The approval of the county committee shall be obtained before performing this practice.

Practice No. 13.—Excluding Livestock From Farm Woodland: *Rate of Payment*, \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

The restoration of farm woodland, including maple sugar orchard, previously used for pasture by excluding domestic livestock.

Payment will be allowed for each acre of farm woodland from which livestock are excluded, but not in excess of 2 acres for each animal unit which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.

NOTE.—Animal unit means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, two calves, or two colts, or the equivalent thereof.

The operator must obtain approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

Practice No. 14.—Planting Forest Trees: *Rate of Payment*, \$7.50 per Acre

The planting of transplanted forest trees or root-pruned seedlings of varieties approved by the State committee, at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre in accordance with good forestry practice.

In woodlands which have been severely damaged by storm 1,000 trees planted in the damaged area shall be considered as an acre, even though they may be distributed over a larger area. However, not less than 200 trees may be counted in this manner.

If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the **largest possible soil-building payment**. If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor,

seed, trees, and materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the **largest possible soil-building payment**.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON FARMS WITH NO ALLOTMENTS

On a farm which does not have an acreage allotment, the total payment for the year will be computed by finding the amount earned for soil-building practices carried out and then subtracting the deductions, if any, which apply:

Add together the payment for each soil-building practice carried out at the rate shown in the description of the practice. However, the total payment computed for carrying out soil-building practices shall not exceed the **largest possible soil-building payment**. A deduction of 30 cents per bushel will be made for each acre planted to potatoes in excess of 3 acres.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

In 1939 acreage allotments will be set by county committees in a manner very similar to that in which they were set in 1938.

Potato allotments will be set on farms that usually grow more than 3 acres of potatoes.

If more than 8 acres of corn for grain are usually grown on a farm with a potato allotment, a usual acreage of corn for grain will also be set for that farm.

Farmers in Cheshire County who grow tobacco should get the tobacco part of the program from the county office.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON FARMS WITH POTATO ALLOTMENT

The amount that is earned on any farm with an allotment is computed by finding the sum of the following payment items which apply to the farm and then subtracting the sum of the deductions, if any, which apply:

A **payment** at the rate shown in the description of the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. **The total payment computed for carrying out soil-building practices shall not exceed the largest possible soil-building payment.**

A **payment** of 3 cents per bushel times the normal yield of potatoes per acre will be computed for each acre in the potato allotment, or for 125 percent of the acreage planted to potatoes, whichever is smaller.

A **deduction** of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be made for each acre planted to potatoes over the potato allotment.

A **deduction** of \$10 will be made on potato allotment farms for each acre of corn harvested for grain over the usual acreage set for the farm. If no usual acreage is set for the farm, \$10 will be deducted for each acre of corn harvested for grain over 8 acres.

INCREASE OF PAYMENTS

There will be added to each person's share of the farm payment, if that share is less than \$200, the amount of increase indicated in the following:

<i>Payment earned</i>	<i>Amount of increase</i>
\$20 or less-----	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40-----	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60-----	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186-----	\$14.
\$187 to \$200-----	Enough to increase payment to \$200.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted from each person's payment, his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

FURNISHING MATERIALS IN LIEU OF PAYMENTS

Superphosphate and liming material will be furnished in some counties in New Hampshire to farmers who want those materials in place of a payment. Complete instructions for handling this provision will be furnished the county committees.

A. W. MANCHESTER,

Director, Northeast Division,

Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

EARL P. ROBINSON, *State Executive Officer.*

J. RALPH GRAHAM,

ALFRED E. HOUSTON,

PAUL E. SARGEANT,

J. C. KENDALL, *Director of Extension,*
State Committee.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
NORTHEAST DIVISION

OUTLINE OF THE 1939 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM IN NEW YORK

The 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program gives farmers all over the country an opportunity to work together in saving their soil and its fertility, bringing about fairer incomes for themselves and assuring consumers plenty of supplies.

In 1939, as in 1938, cooperating farmers in New York will be offered payments which they can earn in two ways: (1) By using approved soil-building practices and (2) in some cases, by staying within acreage allotments for potatoes, wheat, tobacco, and vegetables.

LARGEST POSSIBLE SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT

Each New York farmer who takes part in this program is expected to use one or more of the approved soil-building practices which are good for his farm. In order that the farmer will know how many practices he may carry out and for which he can earn payment, a **largest possible soil-building payment** will be computed for his farm. This **largest possible soil-building payment** is found by adding all of the following items which apply to the farm:

70 cents times the acreage of cropland on the farm, not counting acreage in bearing orchards and in the potato, wheat, and tobacco allotments;

\$2 times the acreage of bearing orchards on the farm on January 1, 1939; and

40 cents times the acreage of fenced, noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half the acreage of cropland on the farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

The following are soil-building practices which farmers in New York may carry out and for which they can earn payment under the 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program. For each practice carried out as specified and in accordance with good farming practices on any farm, payment at the rate indicated in the description of the practice will be allowed toward earning the **largest possible soil-building payment** established for the farm. However, the payment computed for carrying out practices cannot be larger than the **largest possible soil-building payment**.

ESTABLISHING NEW SEEDINGS

Payment will be allowed for any of the following seeding practices, Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive, provided at least 300 pounds per acre of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent are applied to the same land

in 1939 at or before the time of seeding, or satisfactory evidence is presented to the county committee that this amount of material was applied to the same land after July 15, 1938, in preparation for the seeding, and provided the seeding is not plowed or disked under for a green manure crop in 1939.

NOTE.—The equivalents of 300 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate are:

187.5 pounds of 32 percent superphosphate, or
 375 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, or
 375 pounds of 4-16-4 mixed fertilizer, or
 500 pounds of 4-12-4 mixed fertilizer, or
 600 pounds of 5-10-5 mixed fertilizer, or
 750 pounds of 4-8-7 mixed fertilizer.

Applying the amount shown in any one of the above materials or its equivalent per acre will meet the requirements.

Wherever red clover or alfalfa seed is mentioned in practices Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive, hardy, adapted, northern-grown domestic or Canadian-grown seed is meant.

Practice No. 1.—Seeding Legumes and Grasses: *Rate of Payment*, \$1.50 per Acre

The seeding of alsike clover, red clover, or alfalfa in mixtures. At least 15 pounds per acre of a mixture of these legumes, and timothy or other grasses shall be used, and the mixture shall contain at least 6 pounds per acre of any one, or a combination of alsike clover, red clover, or alfalfa seed. The timothy or other grasses may have been seeded in the fall of 1938.

Practice No. 2.—Seeding Legumes: *Rate of Payment*, \$1.50 per Acre

The seeding of at least 8 pounds per acre of alsike clover, or of at least 10 pounds of red clover, or a mixture of 10 pounds of these. Alfalfa may be substituted in a mixture for either of these clovers but may not be seeded alone under this practice. Timothy and other grasses may be used in addition to the legumes.

Practice No. 3.—Seeding Sweet Clover: *Rate of Payment*, \$1.50 per Acre

The seeding of at least 12 pounds per acre of hulled sweet clover seed alone or in mixtures.

Practice No. 4.—Seeding Alfalfa: *Rate of Payment*, \$3 per Acre

The seeding of at least 12 pounds per acre of alfalfa seed alone or in mixtures.

Practice No. 5.—Seeding Pastures: *Rate of Payment*, \$3 per Acre

The seeding of one of the following permanent pasture mixtures on land prepared by harrowing or plowing:

At least 25 pounds per acre of Cornell Pasture Mixture.

—or—

At least 20 pounds per acre of Cornell Hay Pasture Mixture.

—or—

An equivalent amount of any other mixture approved by the State committee.

Practice No. 6.—Seeding Wild White Clover or Ladino Clover: *Rate of Payment*, \$0.75 per Acre

The seeding on established pastures of at least 1 pound of wild white clover seed per acre having a certificate of origin approved by the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture; or by the seeding of at least 1 pound of ladino clover seed per acre.

APPLYING FERTILIZERS AND LIMING MATERIAL

Practice No. 7.—Applying Superphosphate: *Rate of Payment*, \$12.50 per Ton of 20 Percent Superphosphate or Its Equivalent

The application of at least 300 pounds per acre of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent (1) in connection with the seeding of clover, alfalfa, or pasture mixtures, or (2) to established pastures, haylands, or orchard sods, or (3) in connection with the seeding of vetch to be used as a winter cover crop.

One hundred and sixty pounds per acre of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent will be deducted if applied in connection with a seeding made in a nurse crop which is harvested for grain.

Practice No. 8.—Applying Muriate of Potash: *Rate of Payment*, \$0.75 for Each 100 Pounds of 50 Percent Muriate of Potash or Its Equivalent

The application of at least 60 pounds per acre of 50 percent muriate of potash or its equivalent (1) in connection with the seeding of clover, alfalfa, or pasture mixtures, or (2) for improving established haylands or pastures, or (3) in connection with the seeding of vetch to be used as a winter cover crop. However, payment will not be allowed for the potash unless at least 300 pounds per acre of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent¹ is applied to the same land.

Practice No. 9.—Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards: *Rate of Payment*—

All of the State except Long Island and Staten Island—\$3 for Each—

- (1) 2,000 pounds of pulverized limestone.
- (2) 1,500 pounds of hydrated lime.
- (3) 1,000 pounds of ground burned lime.

Long Island and Staten Island—\$3.75 for each—

- (1) 2,000 pounds of pulverized limestone.
- (2) 1,500 pounds of hydrated lime.
- (3) 1,000 pounds of ground burned lime.

The application per acre of at least 2,000 pounds of pulverized limestone, or 1,500 pounds of hydrated lime, or 1,000 pounds of ground burned lime to cropland, pasture land, or orchards,

—or—

The application to land used for the production of potatoes or vegetables of at least one-half of the above amounts.

Pulverized limestone is limestone which will analyze at least 50 percent total calcium and magnesium oxides, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and at least 25 percent of which will pass through a 100-mesh sieve.

¹ See equivalents in note on p. 2.

Equivalent quantities of other liming material approved by the State committee may be used and payment will be allowed for its use on the basis of the total calcium and magnesium oxide content and fineness.

GREEN MANURE AND COVER CROPS

Practice No. 10.—Green Manure Crop: *Rate of Payment, \$1.50 per Acre*

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment for seeding is allowed in 1939, and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; (3) annual grasses; or (4) small grains. If the crop is one which is normally winter-killed, payment will be allowed for leaving a good stand and a good growth as a cover crop to protect the land from erosion.

In orchards where there is a good established sod and where at least 200 pounds of 16 percent nitrate of soda or its equivalent have been evenly distributed over each acre, payment will be allowed for cutting and leaving all the grass and legumes on the land even though a crop of hay may have been harvested in previous years.

Practice No. 11.—Seeding Winter Vetch: *Rate of Payment, \$1.50 per Acre*

Seeding inoculated winter vetch not later than October 1, 1939, and leaving the resulting crop on the land as a winter cover crop. It is recommended that the vetch be seeded at the rate of at least 25 pounds per acre with a supporting crop such as rye.

MULCHING

Practice No. 12.—Mulching Orchard Land: *Rate of Payment, \$1.50 per Ton*

The application of at least 1 ton per acre of air-dried straw or equivalent mulching material to orchard land, excluding barnyard and stable manure, and excluding also any materials grown in an orchard. All materials produced on the land during 1939 from grasses, legumes, green manure, or cover crops shall be left on the land. The crops produced on the land and the mulching material may be plowed or disked into the soil.

WOODLAND PRACTICES

Practice No. 13.—Planting Forest Trees: *Rate of Payment, \$7.50 per Acre*

The planting of nursery-grown forest-tree transplants or seedlings or lifted wild stock at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre, spaced about 6 by 6 feet on open farm land. When white-pine plantings are made, currant and gooseberry bushes within 1,000 feet of the planting site shall be removed.

The following varieties of forest trees are recommended for planting: White cedar, balsam, fir, European larch, Japanese larch, black locust, red pine, Scotch pine, white pine, Jack pine, and white spruce, Norway spruce, white ash basswood, black cherry, sugar maple, red oak, and bitternut hickory.

Other varieties may be planted if the county committee, upon advice of the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture approves the selection.

Practice No. 14.—Woodland Management: *Rate of Payment, \$3 per Acre*

The improvement of the stand of forest trees on not more than 4 acres, by thinning or weeding to develop a good stand of potential timber trees of desirable species well distributed over the area of woodland improved. This practice is to be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee based on the recommendations of the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture.

Practice No. 15.—Excluding Livestock from Farm Woodland: *Rate of Payment, \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres*

The restoration of farm woodland previously used for pasture by excluding livestock. Payment will be allowed for each acre of woodland from which livestock are excluded, but not in excess of 2 acres for each animal unit which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.

NOTE.—Animal unit means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, two calves, or two colts, or the equivalent thereof.

The operator must obtain the approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

SOIL EROSION CONTROL

Practice No. 16.—Planting Shrub Windbreaks on Muck Land: *Rate of Payment, \$0.75 per Acre*

The planting of shrubs not more than 1 foot apart, in parallel rows not more than 250 feet apart, on muck land. This practice is to be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee based on the recommendations of the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture.

Practice No. 17.—Maintaining Shrub Windbreaks on Muck Land: *Rate of Payment, \$0.75 per Acre*

The maintenance of shrub windbreaks which are not over 10 years old and which have been planted in accordance with the recommendations of the Extension Service of the State College of Agriculture. Maintenance shall include replacing dead shrubs, pruning or cutting back live shrubs when necessary, so that sufficient thickness and vigor of growth for adequate protection against erosion may be assured, and other measures necessary to maintain a well-kept, effective hedge. Payment will be allowed only if, on inspection, the windbreaks are found to be thick, well-kept, and solidly planted with live shrubs.

Practice No. 18.—Stripcropping: *Rate of Payment, \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres*

The establishment and maintenance of alternate contour strips of intertilled and close-growing crops.

This practice is to be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee based on recommendations of the Soil Conservation Service or the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture.

Practice No. 19.—Contour Farming: *Rate of Payment*, \$0.75 for Each 4 Acres

The cultivation of intertilled crops on the contour.

This practice is to be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee, based on the recommendations of the Soil Conservation Service or the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture.

Practice No. 20.—Terracing: *Rate of Payment*, \$1.50 for Each 200 Linear Feet

The construction of diversion ditches for which proper outlets are provided.

This practice is to be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee based on the recommendations of the Soil Conservation Service or the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture.

If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the **largest possible soil-building payment**. If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, and materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the **largest possible soil-building payment**.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON FARMS WITH NO ALLOTMENTS

On a farm which does not have an acreage allotment, the total payment for the year will be computed by finding the amount earned for soil-building practices carried out and then subtracting the deductions, if any, which apply:

Add together the payments for each soil-building practice carried out at the rate shown in the description of the practice. However, the total payment computed for carrying out soil-building practices shall not exceed **the largest possible soil-building payment**.

Then subtract \$20 for each acre of vegetables planted for market (including potatoes) in excess of 3 acres. Subtract 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield of wheat for the farm, for each acre of wheat harvested for grain or hay in excess of 8 acres.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

In 1939 acreage allotments will be set by county committees in a manner very similar to that in which they were set in 1938.

Potato allotments will be set on farms that usually grow more than 3 acres of potatoes.

Wheat allotments will be set for farms which usually grow wheat, but a farmer whose wheat allotment is 8 acres or less may choose to have his farm considered as a non-allotment farm with respect to wheat.

Tobacco allotments will be set on farms which usually grow tobacco.

If more than 8 acres of corn for grain are usually grown on a farm with a potato, wheat, or tobacco allotment, a usual acreage of corn for grain will also be set for that farm.

Vegetable allotments will be set on farms that planted in 1936 and 1937 an average of 3 or more acres of vegetables to be sold off the farm.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON ALLOTMENT FARMS

The amount that is earned on any farm with an allotment is computed by finding the sum of the following payment items which apply to the farm and then subtracting the sum of the deductions, if any, which apply:

ALL ALLOTMENT FARMS

A payment at the rate shown in the description of the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. **The total payment computed for carrying out soil-building practices shall not exceed the largest possible soil-building payment.**

FARMS WITH POTATO, WHEAT, OR TOBACCO ALLOTMENTS

Potatoes.—A payment of 3 cents per bushel times the normal yield of potatoes per acre will be computed for each acre in the potato allotment or for 125 percent of the acreage planted to potatoes, whichever is smaller.

A deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be made for each acre planted to potatoes over the potato allotment.

If a farmer is growing wheat or expects to harvest corn for grain or plant vegetables, he should read the deduction paragraph for each of these crops.

Wheat.—A payment of 17 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be computed for each acre in the wheat acreage allotment, or for 125 percent of the acreage planted to wheat, whichever is smaller.

A deduction of 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be made for each acre planted to wheat over the wheat allotment. If the farm has no wheat allotment, a deduction at the same rate will be made for each acre of wheat harvested for grain or hay over 8 acres.

If a farmer expects to harvest corn for grain, or plant vegetables or potatoes, he should read the deduction paragraph for corn for grain or vegetables.

Tobacco.—A payment of 1 cent per pound times the normal yield will be computed for each acre in the tobacco allotment.

A deduction of 8 cents per pound times the normal yield will be made for each acre of tobacco harvested over the tobacco allotment.

If a farmer is growing wheat, or expects to harvest corn for grain, or plant vegetables or potatoes, he should read the deduction paragraph for wheat, corn for grain or vegetables.

Corn for Grain.—A deduction of \$10 will be made on potato, wheat, or tobacco allotment farms for each acre of corn harvested for grain over the usual acreage set for the farm. If no usual acreage is set for the farm, \$10 will be deducted for each acre of corn harvested for grain over 8 acres.

FARMS WITH VEGETABLE ALLOTMENTS

A payment of \$1.50 will be computed for each acre in the vegetable allotment, or for 125 percent of the acreage planted to vegetables, whichever is smaller.

A deduction of \$20 will be made for each acre planted to vegetables over the vegetable allotment. If the farm has no vegetable allotment, \$20 will be deducted for each acre over 3 acres planted to commercial vegetables, including potatoes on a farm with no potato allotment.

If a farmer is growing wheat, he should read the deduction paragraph for wheat.

INCREASE OF PAYMENTS

There will be added to each person's share of the farm payment, if that share is less than \$200, the amount of increase indicated in the following:

Payment earned:	Amount of increase
\$20 or less_____	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40_____	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60_____	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186_____	\$14.
\$187 to \$200_____	Enough to increase payment to \$200.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted from each person's payment his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

A. W. MANCHESTER,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

E. A. FLANSBURGH, *State Executive Officer.*

CARL G. WOOSTER,

LEON A. CHAPIN,

RALPH Y. DEWOLFE,

JOHN WICKHAM,

CARL N. EMERLING,

L. R. SIMONS, *Director*

of Extensions,

State Committee.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
NORTHEAST DIVISION

OUTLINE OF THE 1939 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM IN PENNSYLVANIA

The 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program gives farmers all over the country an opportunity to work together in saving their soil and its fertility, bringing about fairer incomes for themselves and assuring consumers plenty of supplies.

In 1939, as in 1938, cooperating farmers in Pennsylvania will be offered payments which they can earn in two ways: (1) By using approved soil-building practices and (2) in some cases, by staying within acreage allotments for potatoes, wheat, tobacco, and vegetables.

LARGEST POSSIBLE SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT

Each Pennsylvania farmer who takes part in this program is expected to use one or more of the approved soil-building practices which are good for his farm. In order that the farmer will know how many practices he may carry out and for which he can earn payment, the **largest possible soil-building payment** will be computed for his farm. This **largest possible soil-building payment** is found by adding all of the following items which apply to the farm:

70 cents times the acreage of cropland on the farm, not counting the acreage in bearing orchards and in the potato, wheat, and tobacco allotments;

\$2 times the acreage of bearing orchards on the farm on January 1, 1939; and

40 cents times the acreage of fenced, noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half the acreage of cropland on the farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

The following are soil-building practices which farmers in Pennsylvania may carry out and for which they can earn payment under the 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program. For each practice carried out as specified and in accordance with good farming practices on any farm, payment at the rate indicated in the description of the practice will be allowed toward earning the **largest possible soil-building payment** established for the farm. However, the payment computed for carrying out practices cannot be larger than the **largest possible soil-building payment**.

FARM WOODLAND IMPROVEMENT

Practice No. 1.—Planting Forest Trees: Rate of Payment, \$7.50 per Acre

The planting of transplanted forest trees (except sugar maples) at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre. The planting of 1½ acres

of seedlings at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre is equivalent to planting 1 acre of transplants. The planting of 2 acres of sugar maple trees at the rate of at least 500 trees per acre is equivalent to planting 1 acre of transplants. The trees are to be evenly distributed and adequately protected against livestock grazing.

Payment for more than one area, if smaller than 1 acre, will be allowed if the total of all such areas on the farm is equal to one-half acre or more.

The following varieties of forest trees are recommended for planting: Japanese larch, pitch pine, Norway spruce, black locust, red pine, white spruce, red oak, white pine, Scotch pine, black walnut, Banks pine, and sugar maple.

Other varieties may be planted if the county committee, on the advice of the State extension forester, approves the selection.

Practice No. 2.—Improving Woodlands: *Rate of Payment, \$3 per Acre*

The improvement of the stand of forest trees on not more than 5 acres by cutting weed trees or thinning or pruning other trees to develop at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species well distributed over each acre of woodland improved.

Operators shall obtain prior approval of the county committee and instructions in accordance with recommendations of the State extension forester before performing this practice.

Practice No. 3.—Excluding Livestock from Farm Woodland: *Rate of Payment, \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres*

The restoration of farm woodland previously used for pasture by excluding livestock.

Payment will be allowed for each acre of woodland from which livestock are excluded, but not in excess of 2 acres for each animal unit which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.

NOTE: Animal unit means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, two calves, or two colts, or the equivalent thereof.

Operators shall obtain approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

ESTABLISHING NEW SEEDINGS

In order to comply for payment for practices 4 to 7, inclusive, the county committee shall determine that (1) at least 32 pounds of available phosphoric acid has been applied per acre between August 1, 1938, and the time of seeding, and (2) sufficient liming material has been applied per acre under practice 14 to earn at least \$3, or the application of liming material is not needed in order to assure a good stand because of sufficient lime supplies in the soil or the application of lime during 1936, 1937, or 1938.

Practice No. 4.—Seeding Pasture Mixtures: *Rate of Payment*, \$3 per Acre

The seeding per acre of (1) at least 4 pounds of alsike, domestic or Canadian red clover seed or mixtures of these, 2 pounds of white or ladino clover seed, and 6 pounds of bluegrass seed in a pasture mixture containing at least 18 pounds of seed; (2) at least 25 pounds per acre of Cornell pasture mixture; or (3) at least 20 pounds per acre of Cornell hay pasture mixture. All or part of the grass seed may have been sown in the fall of 1938.

Payment will not be allowed for this practice if either (1) such seedings are plowed or disked under for green manure or (2) the provisions of the foregoing paragraph with reference to fertilizer and lime are not complied with.

Practice No. 5.—Reseeding Pastures: *Rate of Payment*, \$1.50 for Each 10 Pounds of Seed

The reseeding of an established pasture with a pasture mixture containing at least one-third white, alsike, domestic or Canadian red clover seed, or mixtures of these, and at least one-third bluegrass seed. Payment will not be allowed unless the provisions of the foregoing paragraph with reference to lime are complied with and at least 60 pounds per acre of available phosphoric acid are applied.

Practice No. 6.—Establishing New Seedings of Alfalfa: *Rate of Payment*, \$3 per Acre

The seeding of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian alfalfa. One of the following shall be used:

- (1) At least 12 pounds per acre of such alfalfa seed.
- (2) A mixture containing at least 8 pounds per acre of such alfalfa seed, at least 4 pounds of alsike, domestic or Canadian red clover seed, or mixtures of these, and at least 4 pounds of grass seed. The grass seed may have been seeded on the same land in the fall of 1938.

Payment will not be allowed for this practice if either (1) such seedings are plowed or disked under for green manure or (2) the provisions of the foregoing paragraph with reference to fertilizer and lime are not complied with.

Practice No. 7.—Establishing New Seedings of Clover: *Rate of Payment*, \$1.50 per Acre

The seeding per acre of (1) at least 6 pounds of alsike, domestic or Canadian red clover seed in a mixture containing at least 12 pounds (2) at least 12 pounds of sweet clover and at least 4 pounds of timothy in a mixture containing at least 16 pounds. (All or part of the timothy or any grass seed may have been seeded on the same land in the fall of 1938.)

Payment will not be allowed for this practice if either (1) such seedings are plowed or disked under for green manure or (2) the provisions of the foregoing paragraph with reference to fertilizer and lime are not complied with.

Practice No. 8.—Green Manure and Cover Crops: *Rate of Payment*, \$1.50 per Acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment for seeding is allowed in 1939, and from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested, except in orchards (see following paragraph); (2) annual legumes; (3) annual grasses; or (4) small grains. If the green manure crop is one which is normally winter-killed, payment will be allowed for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

If the green manure crop is grown in an orchard and sufficient fertilizing material has been applied to attain a good stand and a good growth of such crop, evenly distributed on the land, payment will be allowed for cutting or leaving it on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

Practice No. 9.—Seeding Winter Legume Cover Crops: *Rate of Payment*, \$1.50 per Acre

The seeding of (1) at least 25 pounds per acre of winter vetch not later than September 15, 1939, or (2) at least 15 pounds of crimson or sweet clover not later than August 15, 1939, and the leaving of the crop on the land as a winter cover crop.

MULCHING ORCHARDS

Practice No. 10.—Mulching Orchards: *Rate of Payment*, \$1.50 per Acre

The application of at least 1 ton per acre of air-dried straw, hay, or finely shredded corn fodder to orchard land as a mulch. All materials produced on the land during 1939 from grasses, legumes, green manure, or cover crops are to be left on the land.

SOIL EROSION CONTROL

Practice No. 11.—Stripcropping: *Rate of Payment*, \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

The planting and maintenance of cropland having a general slope of over 5 percent, in strips approximately on the contour. Strips of intertilled crops at least 50 feet and not more than 100 feet in width must be separated by strips of close-growing crops of the same width. In general, the width of the strips should become smaller as the percentage of slope increases.

Where the advice of the Soil Conservation Service or the Agricultural Extension Service is available, they should be consulted concerning the proper way to carry out this practice.

Practice No. 12.—Contour Furrowing Noncrop, Open Pasture Land: *Rate of Payment, \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres*

This practice shall be performed in the following manner:

(1) Mark lines on the contour across the field to be furrowed. These lines should be spaced according to the slope of the land, one line for every 2 feet of vertical drop.

(2) Turn double furrows (two furrows turned the same way) 50 feet long and approximately 8 inches deep on each of these lines. Between each 50-foot double furrow there must be left an unplowed space of about 6 feet. The 6-foot unplowed spaces on one line shall be left directly above the 50-foot plowed furrows on the line directly below it.

Where the advice of the Soil Conservation Service or the Agricultural Extension Service is available, they should be consulted concerning the proper way to carry out this practice.

Practice No. 13.—Terracing: *Rate of Payment, \$1.50 for Each 200 Linear Feet*

The construction of standard terrace, for which proper outlets are provided, in accordance with instructions issued by the Soil Conservation Service or the Agricultural Extension Service. Operators must obtain the approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

APPLYING LIMING MATERIAL AND FERTILIZERS

Practice No. 14.—Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards: *Rate of Payment, \$1.50 for Each—*

- (1) 500 pounds of total calcium and magnesium oxides in pulverized or ground limestone, ground burned lime, hydrated lime, pulverized oyster shell, crushed agricultural slag, artificial carbonates of lime, or artificially dried marl, which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve.
- (2) 2,000 pounds of marl (not artificially dried).
- (3) 2,500 pounds of water-cooled agricultural slag.
- (4) 1,000 pounds of lump burned lime.
- (5) Quantity of other liming materials classified and approved by the State committee with the approval of the Regional Director.

The application per acre of at least 750 pounds of hydrated lime, 500 pounds of ground burned lime, or 1,000 pounds of other liming material to cropland, pasture land, or orchards.

Practice No. 15.—Applying Available Phosphoric Acid: *Rate of Payment, \$1.50 for Each 48 Pounds*

The application per acre of (1) at least 32 pounds of available phosphoric acid to perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, or winter legumes, or in connection with the seeding of any of these crops,

or (2) at least 60 pounds of available phosphoric acid to permanent pasture.

If phosphoric acid is applied in connection with a seeding made in a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, 32 pounds of available phosphoric acid per acre will be deducted.

Practice No. 16.—Applying Available Potash: *Rate of Payment*, \$1.50 for Each 100 Pounds

The application of at least 12 pounds per acre of available potash to perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pasture, or in connection with the seeding in 1939 of any of these crops.

If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the **largest possible soil-building payment**. If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, and materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the **largest possible soil-building payment**.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON FARMS WITH NO ALLOTMENTS

On a farm which does not have an acreage allotment the total payment for the year will be computed by finding the amount earned for soil-building practices carried out, then subtracting the deductions, if any, which apply:

Add together the payments for each soil-building practice at the rate shown in the description of the practice. However, the total payment computed for carrying out soil-building practices shall not exceed the **largest possible soil-building payment**.

Then subtract \$20 for each acre of vegetables (including potatoes) planted for market in excess of 3 acres and subtract 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield of wheat for the farm for each acre of wheat harvested for grain or hay in excess of 8 acres.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

In 1939 acreage allotments will be set by county committees in a manner very similar to that in which they were set in 1938.

Potato allotments will be set on farms that usually grow more than 3 acres of potatoes.

Wheat allotments have been set for farms which usually grow wheat, but a farmer whose wheat allotment is 8 acres or less may choose to have his farm considered as a non-allotment farm with respect to wheat.

Tobacco allotments will be set on farms which usually grow tobacco.

If more than 8 acres of corn for grain are usually grown on a farm with a potato, wheat, or tobacco allotment, a usual acreage of corn for grain will also be set for that farm.

Vegetable allotments will be set on farms that planted in 1936 and 1937 an average of 3 or more acres of vegetables to be sold off the farm.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON ALLOTMENT FARMS

The amount that is earned on any farm with an allotment is computed by finding the sum of the following payment items which apply to the farm and then subtracting the sum of the deductions, if any, which apply:

ALL ALLOTMENT FARMS

A payment at the rate shown in the description of the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. **The total payment computed for carrying out soil-building practices shall not exceed the largest possible soil-building payment.**

FARMS WITH POTATO, WHEAT, OR TOBACCO ALLOTMENTS

Potatoes.—A payment of 3 cents per bushel times the normal yield of potatoes per acre will be computed for each acre in the potato allotment or for 125 percent of the acreage planted to potatoes, whichever is smaller.

A deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be made for each acre planted to potatoes over the potato allotment.

If a farmer is growing wheat or expects to harvest corn for grain or plant vegetables, he should read the deduction paragraph for each of these crops.

Wheat.—A payment of 17 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be computed for each acre in the wheat acreage allotment, or for 125 percent of the acreage planted to wheat, whichever is smaller.

A deduction of 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be made for each acre planted to wheat over the wheat allotment. If the farm has no wheat allotment, a deduction at the same rate will be made for each acre of wheat harvested for grain or hay over 8 acres.

If a farmer expects to harvest corn for grain, or plant vegetables or potatoes, he should read the deduction paragraph for corn for grain or vegetables.

Tobacco.—A payment of 1 cent per pound times the normal yield will be computed for each acre in the tobacco allotment.

A deduction of 8 cents per pound times the normal yield will be made for each acre of tobacco harvested over the tobacco allotment.

If a farmer is growing wheat, or expects to harvest corn for grain, or plant vegetables or potatoes, he should read the deduction paragraph for wheat, corn for grain, or vegetables.

Corn for grain.—A deduction of \$10 will be made on potato, wheat, or tobacco allotment farms for each acre of corn harvested for grain over the usual acreage set for the farm. If no usual acreage is set for the farm, \$10 will be deducted for each acre of corn harvested for grain over 8 acres.

FARMS WITH VEGETABLE ALLOTMENTS

A payment of \$1.50 will be computed for each acre in the vegetable allotment or for 125 percent of the acreage planted to vegetables, whichever is smaller.

A deduction of \$20 will be made for each acre planted to vegetables over the vegetable allotment. If the farm has no vegetable allotment, \$20 will be deducted for each acre over 3 acres planted to commercial vegetables, including potatoes on a farm with no potato allotment.

If a farmer is growing wheat, he should read the deduction paragraph for wheat.

INCREASE OF PAYMENTS

There will be added to each person's share of the farm payment, if that share is less than \$200, the amount of increase indicated in the following:

Payment earned:	Amount of Increase
\$20 or less.....	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40.....	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60.....	\$12, plus ten percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186.....	\$14.
\$187 to \$200.....	Enough to increase payment to \$200.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted from each person's payment, his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

A. W. MANCHESTER,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

W. S. HAGAR,
State Executive Officer.

JOHN R. PARKER,
JAMES E. WALKER,
GRAYBILL G. MINNICH,
M. S. McDOWELL, Director
of Extension,
State Committee.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
NORTHEAST DIVISION

100-210-RT
FEB 20 1939

OUTLINE OF THE 1939 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM IN RHODE ISLAND

The 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program gives farmers all over the country an opportunity to work together in saving their soil and its fertility, bringing about fairer incomes for themselves and assuring consumers plenty of supplies.

In 1939, as in 1938, cooperating farmers in Rhode Island will be offered payments which they can earn in two ways: (1) By using approved soil-building practices and (2) in some cases, by staying within acreage allotments for potatoes and vegetables.

LARGEST POSSIBLE SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT

Each Rhode Island farmer who takes part in this program is expected to use one or more of the approved soil-building practices which are good for his farm. In order that the farmer will know how many practices he may carry out and for which he can earn payment, a **largest possible soil-building payment** will be computed for his farm. This **largest possible soil-building payment** is found by adding all of the following items which apply to the farm:

70 cents times the acreage of cropland on the farm, not counting acreage in bearing orchards and in the potato allotment;

\$2 times the acreage of bearing orchards on the farm on January 1, 1939; and

40 cents times the acreage of fenced, noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half the acreage of cropland on the farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

The following are soil-building practices which farmers in Rhode Island may carry out and for which they can earn payment under the 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program. For each practice carried out as specified and in accordance with good farming practices on any farm, payment at the rate indicated in the description of the practice will be allowed toward earning the **largest possible soil-building payment** established for the farm. However, the payment computed for carrying out practices cannot be larger than the **largest possible soil-building payment**.

APPLYING FERTILIZERS AND LIMING

Practice No. 1.—Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards: *Rate of Payment*, \$1.50 for Each—

- (1) 600 pounds of standard ground limestone or 450 pounds of hydrated lime.
- (2) 300 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent in ground limestone (other than standard) which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve.

The application per acre of at least 1,000 pounds of ground limestone or 750 pounds of hydrated lime to cropland, pasture land, or orchards.

Standard ground limestone is limestone which will analyze at least 50 percent total magnesium and calcium oxides, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and at least 60 percent of which will pass through a 100-mesh sieve.

Equivalent quantities of other liming material approved by the State committee may be used.

Practice No. 2.—Applying Superphosphate: *Rate of Payment*, \$1.50 for Each 300 Pounds of 16 Percent Superphosphate or the Equivalent

The application of at least 200 pounds per acre of 16 percent superphosphate or its equivalent to alfalfa or clovers, perennial grasses, winter vetch, Austrian field peas, or permanent pasture or in connection with the seeding of these legumes and grasses.

NOTE: The following are equivalents of 200 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate:

- 160 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate.
- 100 pounds of 32 percent superphosphate.
- 80 pounds of 40 percent superphosphate.
- 66⅔ pounds of 45 percent superphosphate.

Superphosphate used under the program as specified in the first paragraph of this practice may first be incorporated with stable manure or used on dropping boards in poultry houses.

If superphosphate is used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, 200 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate or its equivalent per acre will be deducted.

Practice No. 3.—Applying Muriate of Potash: *Rate of Payment*, \$0.75 for Each 100 Pounds of 50 Percent Muriate of Potash or Its Equivalent

The application of at least 50 pounds per acre of 50 percent muriate of potash or its equivalent to alfalfa, clover, perennial grasses, winter vetch, Austrian field peas, or permanent pasture or in connection with the seeding of these legumes and grasses.

ESTABLISHING NEW SEEDINGS

Practice No. 4.—Seeding Alfalfa: *Rate of Payment*, \$3 per Acre

On land suited to the growth of alfalfa, the seeding of at least 10 pounds per acre of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian alfalfa seed, alone or in mixtures.

The seeding should be made on land prepared by the application of at least: (1) 6,000 pounds of ground limestone or 4,500 pounds of hydrated lime, 800 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate or its equivalent, and 300 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash or its equivalent per acre, or (2) sufficient liming material—superphosphate and muriate of potash—per acre to meet the requirements shown by a soil test which conforms with the requirements of the State committee.

Practice No. 5.—Seeding Red or Alsike Clover: *Rate of Payment*, \$1.50 per Acre

The seeding per acre of mixtures containing at least 5 pounds of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian red clover or alsike clover.

Seeding should be on land prepared by application of at least: (1) 2,000 pounds of ground limestone or 1,500 pounds of hydrated lime, 600 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate or its equivalent, and 200 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash or its equivalent per acre or (2) sufficient liming material—superphosphate and potash—per acre to meet the requirements shown by a soil test which conforms with the requirements of the State committee.

Practice No. 6.—Seeding Ladino or White Dutch Clover: *Rate of Payment*, \$3 per Acre

The seeding of pasture mixtures containing at least 2 pounds of ladino or white Dutch clover per acre.

Seeding should be made on land prepared by the application of at least: (1) 2,000 pounds of ground limestone or 1,500 pounds of hydrated lime, 600 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate or its equivalent, and 200 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash or its equivalent per acre or (2) sufficient liming material—superphosphate and muriate of potash—per acre to meet the requirements shown by a soil test conforming with the requirements of the State committee.

Practice No. 7.—Seeding Winter Legumes: *Rate of Payment*, \$1.50 per Acre

The seeding and leaving of a good growth of winter vetch or Austrian field peas on the land as a winter cover crop. Winter wheat or rye may be used as a support crop.

GREEN MANURE CROPS

Practice No. 8.—Green Manure Crops: *Rate of Payment*, \$1.50 per Acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment

for seeding is allowed in 1939 and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; (3) annual grasses; or (4) small grains. If the crop is one which is normally winter-killed, payment will be allowed for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

If the crop is grown in orchards and sufficient fertilizing material has been applied to attain a good stand and a good growth of such crop evenly distributed on the land, payment will be allowed for cutting and leaving it on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

It is not generally good farming practice to plow down green manure crops if it will result in leaving the land unprotected during the winter. It is recommended, therefore, that crops which are normally winter-killed and which otherwise might be considered as green manure crops for 1939 be left on the land as a winter cover wherever it is possible.

MULCHING

Practice No. 9.—Mulching Orchard Land: *Rate of Payment, \$1.50 per Ton*

The application of at least 1 ton per acre of air-dried straw or hay to orchard land as a mulch if all materials produced on the land during 1939 from grasses, legumes, green manure crops, or cover crops are left on the land.

Cotton waste and wool waste may be used, but payment will be allowed for only 50 percent of the air-dry weight.

FARM WOODLAND IMPROVEMENT

Practice No. 10.—Improving Woodlands: *Rate of Payment, \$3 per Acre*

The improvement of the stand of forest trees by thinning, weeding, or pruning to develop at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species, well distributed over each acre of woodland improved.

Operators shall obtain prior approval from the county committee and carry out the practice in accordance with the recommendations of the State or Extension forester.

The following are recommended as desirable species for development:

Red pine.	White maple.	Beech.
White pine.	Red maple.	White ash.
Norway spruce.	Hemlock.	Red oak.
White spruce.	Tulip poplar.	White oak.
Red spruce.	White birch.	Basswood.
Balsam fir.	Yellow birch.	Hickory.
Sugar maple.	Black birch.	Elm.

Practice No. 11.—Planting Forest Trees: *Rate of Payment*, \$7.50 per Acre

The planting of transplanted forest trees at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre spaced approximately 6 by 6 feet. In woodlands which have been severely damaged by storm 1,000 trees planted in the damaged area shall be considered as an acre, even though they may be distributed over a larger area.

Species of trees approved for planting are those listed under practice No. 10. Other varieties may be planted if the county committee, upon advice of the State or Extension forester, approves the selection.

Practice No. 12.—Excluding Livestock From Farm Woodland: *Rate of Payment*, \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

The restoration of farm woodland previously used for pasture by excluding livestock.

Payment will be allowed for each acre of woodland from which livestock are excluded, but not in excess of 2 acres for each animal unit which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.

NOTE.—Animal unit means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, two calves, or two colts, or the equivalent thereof.

The operator must obtain the approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

SOIL EROSION CONTROL

Practice No. 13.—Contour Furrowing Noncrop, Open Pasture Land: *Rate of Payment*, \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

This practice must be carried out in accordance with plans recommended by the Soil Conservation Service and approved in advance by the county committee.

Practice No. 14.—Stripcropping: *Rate of Payment*, \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

Strips of intertilled crops must be separated by strips of close-growing crops.

This practice must be carried out in accordance with plans recommended by the Soil Conservation Service and approved in advance by the county committee.

Practice No. 15.—Contour Farming: *Rate of Payment*, \$0.75 for Each 4 Acres

The cultivation of intertilled crops on the contour.

This practice must be carried out in accordance with plans recommended by the Soil Conservation Service and approved in advance by the county committee.

Practice No. 16.—Terracing: *Rate of Payment*, \$1.50 for Each 200 Linear Feet

The construction of standard terrace for which proper outlets are provided.

This practice must be carried out in accordance with plans recommended by the Soil Conservation Service and approved in advance by the county committee.

SANDING CRANBERRY BOGS

Practice No. 17.—Sanding Cranberry Bogs: *Rate of Payment*, \$7.50 per Acre

The application of sand free from stones or loam to a depth of at least one-half inch on fruiting cranberry bogs to prevent soil deterioration and decline in the productive capacity of the land.

The county committee will require evidence as to the number of cubic yards of sand applied per acre.

If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the **largest possible soil-building payment**. If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, and materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the **largest possible soil-building payment**.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON FARMS WITH NO ALLOTMENTS

On a farm which does not have an acreage allotment, the total payment for the year will be computed as follows:

Add together the payments for each soil-building practice carried out at the rate shown in the description of the practice. However, the total payment computed for carrying out soil-building practices shall not be larger than the **largest possible soil-building payment**.

Then subtract \$20 for each acre of vegetables planted for market (including potatoes) in excess of 3 acres.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

In 1939 acreage allotments will be set by county committees in a manner very similar to that in which they were set in 1938.

Potato allotments will be set on farms that usually grow more than 3 acres of potatoes.

If more than 8 acres of corn for grain are usually grown on a farm with a potato allotment, a usual acreage of corn for grain will also be set for that farm.

Vegetable allotments will be set on farms that planted in 1936 and 1937 an average of 3 or more acres of vegetables to be sold off the farm.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON ALLOTMENT FARMS

The amount that is earned on any farm with an allotment is computed by finding the sum of the following payment items which apply to the farm and then subtracting the sum of the deductions, if any, which apply:

ALL ALLOTMENT FARMS

A **payment** at the rate shown in the description of the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. **The total payment computed for carrying out soil-building practices shall not exceed the "largest possible soil-building payment."**

FARMS WITH POTATO ALLOTMENTS

A **payment** of 3 cents per bushel times the normal yield of potatoes per acre will be computed for each acre in the potato allotment or for 125 percent of the acreage planted to potatoes, whichever is smaller.

A **deduction** of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be made for each acre planted to potatoes over the potato allotment.

If a farmer expects to harvest corn for grain or plant vegetables, he should read the deduction paragraph for each of these crops.

CORN FOR GRAIN

A **deduction** of \$10 will be made on potato allotment farms for each acre of corn harvested for grain over the usual acreage set for the farm. If no usual acreage is set for the farm, \$10 will be deducted for each acre of corn harvested for grain over 8 acres.

FARMS WITH VEGETABLE ALLOTMENTS

A **payment** of \$1.50 will be computed for each acre in the vegetable allotment or for 125 percent of the acreage planted to vegetables, whichever is smaller.

A **deduction** of \$20 will be made for each acre planted to vegetables over the vegetable allotment. If the farm has no vegetable allotment, \$20 will be deducted for each acre over 3 acres planted to commercial vegetables, including potatoes on a farm with no potato allotment.

INCREASE OF PAYMENTS

There will be added to each person's share of the farm payment, if that share is less than \$200, the amount of increase indicated in the following:

<i>Payment earned</i>	<i>Amount of increase</i>
\$20 or less-----	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40-----	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60-----	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186-----	\$14.
\$187 to \$200-----	Enough to increase payment to \$200.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted from each person's payment his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

FURNISHING MATERIALS IN LIEU OF PAYMENTS

Superphosphate and liming material will be furnished in some counties in Rhode Island to farmers who want those materials in place of a payment. Complete instructions for handling this provision will be furnished the county committees and will be available in time to get the materials to the farmers before the spring operations begin.

A. W. MANCHESTER,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.
 RALPH S. SHAW,
State Executive Officer.
 HENRY H. BARTON,
 E. WARD MASON,
 JACOB MENZI,
 DEAN P. S. BURGESS, *Director*
of Extension,
State Committee.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
NORTHEAST DIVISION

OUTLINE OF THE 1939 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM IN VERMONT

The 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program gives farmers all over the country an opportunity to work together in saving their soil and its fertility, bringing about fairer incomes for themselves and assuring consumers plenty of supplies.

In 1939, as in 1938, cooperating farmers in Vermont will be offered payments which they can earn in two ways: (1) By using approved soil-building practices and (2) in some cases, by staying within acreage allotments for potatoes.

LARGEST POSSIBLE SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENT

Each Vermont farmer who takes part in this program is expected to use one or more of the approved soil-building practices which are good for his farm. In order that the farmer will know how many practices he may carry out and for which he can earn payment, a **largest possible soil-building payment** will be computed for his farm. This **largest possible soil-building payment** is found by adding all of the following items which apply to the farm:

70 cents times the acreage of cropland on the farm, not counting acreage in bearing orchards and in the potato allotment;

\$2 times the acreage of bearing orchards on the farm on January 1, 1939; and

40 cents times the acreage of fenced, noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half the acreage of cropland on the farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

The following are soil-building practices which farmers in Vermont may carry out and for which they can earn payment under the 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program. For each practice carried out as specified and in accordance with good farming practices on any farm, payment at the rate indicated in the description of the practice will be allowed toward earning the **largest possible soil-building payment** established for the farm. However, the payment computed for carrying out practices cannot be larger than the **largest possible soil-building payment**.

APPLYING LIME AND FERTILIZERS

Practice No. 1.—Liming Cropland, Pasture Land, or Orchards: *Rate of Payment*

\$4.50 for each ton of standard ground limestone.

\$4.50 for each 1,000 pounds of total calcium oxide or equivalent in magnesium oxide (1) in ground limestone (other than standard) which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve or (2) in other liming materials.

NOTE.—Standard ground limestone is limestone which will analyze at least 50 percent total calcium oxide or equivalent in calcium and magnesium oxides, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in the process of manufacture.

The application of at least 1,000 pounds of ground limestone or at least 500 pounds of total calcium oxide, or its equivalent of magnesium oxide in other liming materials to cropland, pasture land, or orchards.

If any material other than standard ground limestone is used, the operator must submit evidence satisfactory to the county committee as to the total oxide content and, in the case of ground limestone other than standard, the percentage of the material which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve.

Liming material should be applied to cropland, pasture land, or orchards according to the need as determined by soil tests. However, if soil tests are not available, payment will be allowed only if sufficient liming material to conform with good farming practice for the farm is applied.

Practice No. 2.—Applying Available Phosphoric Acid: *Rate of Payment, \$1.50 for Each 48 Pounds*

The application per acre of at least 48 pounds of available phosphoric acid (300 pounds of 16 percent or 240 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate) alone, or at least 24 pounds in combination with other fertilizing material, as a topdressing on perennial or biennial legumes or perennial grasses or in preparation for seeding these legumes or grasses.

Phosphoric acid may be used as a preservative on farm manures that are to be used on established sod or in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes or perennial grasses if at least 1 pound of 16 or 20 percent superphosphate per mature cow or other animal unit is used each day.

NOTE.—Other animal unit: 1 horse, 5 sheep, 2 calves, 2 colts, or 100 hens.

When phosphoric acid is used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, 32 pounds per acre will be deducted.

Practice No. 3.—Applying Available Potash: *Rate of Payment*, \$1.50 for Each 100 Pounds

The application per acre of at least 50 pounds of available potash (100 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash) alone, or at least 18 pounds in combination with other fertilizing material, as a topdressing on perennial or biennial legumes or perennial grasses or in preparation for seeding these legumes or grasses.

ESTABLISHING NEW SEEDINGS

Practice No. 4.—Seeding Biennial Legumes: *Rate of Payment*, \$1.50 per Acre

The seeding of at least 5 pounds per acre of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian medium red clover seed or an equivalent amount of other legume seed alone or in mixtures containing timothy or red-top on land supplied with sufficient lime and fertilizer to ordinarily obtain a good stand.

NOTE.—The following are the equivalents of 1 pound of medium red clover: $\frac{1}{2}$ pound alsike clover, $\frac{1}{3}$ pound ladino clover, $\frac{1}{3}$ pound white Dutch clover, 1 pound alfalfa.

If the land is not naturally supplied with sufficient lime, phosphorus, and potash, the amount of liming material indicated by a soil test should be applied at least 6 months in advance of seeding and the phosphorus and potash needed should be applied at time of seeding.

Practice No. 5.—Seeding Alfalfa: *Rate of Payment*, \$3 per Acre

The seeding of at least 10 pounds per acre of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian alfalfa seed (such as Grimm, Ontario Variegated, Hardigan, or Cossack) on land prepared by the application of sufficient lime and fertilizer to obtain a good stand.

If the land is not naturally supplied with sufficient lime, phosphorus, and potash, the amount of liming material indicated by a soil test should be applied at least 6 months in advance of seeding and the phosphorus and potash needed should be applied at time of seeding.

FARM WOODLAND IMPROVEMENT

Practice No. 6.—Improving Woodlands: *Rate of Payment*, \$3 per Acre

The improvement of the stand of forest trees by thinning, weeding, or pruning to develop at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species well distributed over each acre of woodland improved. The approval of the county committee shall be obtained before performing this practice.

Payment will not be allowed for weeding and thinning on the same acreage of woodland.

If pruning is one of the practices used, it should be confined to pine or spruce not over 6 inches in diameter and must be done with a saw or pruning shears after the area has been properly thinned.

Practice No. 7.—Excluding Livestock From Farm Woodland: *Rate of Payment*, \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

The restoration of farm woodland, including maple sugar orchards, previously used for pasture by excluding livestock.

Payment will be allowed for each acre of woodland from which livestock are excluded, but not in excess of 2 acres for each animal unit which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.

NOTE.—Animal unit means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, two calves, or two colts, or the equivalent thereof.

The operator shall obtain approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

Practice No. 8.—Planting Forest Trees: *Rate of Payment*, \$7.50 per Acre

The planting of transplanted forest trees at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre. In woodlands which have been severely damaged by storm 1,000 trees planted in the damaged area shall be considered as an acre, even though they may be distributed over a larger area.

When white pine plantings are made, currant and gooseberry bushes within 1,000 feet of the planting site should be removed.

If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the **largest possible soil-building payment**. If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, and materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the **largest possible soil-building payment**.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON FARMS WITH NO ALLOTMENTS

On a farm which does not have an acreage allotment, the total payment for the year will be computed as follows:

Add together the payments for each soil-building practice carried out, at the rate shown in the description of the practice. However, the total payment computed for carrying out soil-building practices shall not be larger than the **largest possible soil-building payment**.

Then subtract 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre planted to potatoes in excess of 3 acres.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

In 1939 acreage allotments will be set by county committees in a manner very similar to that in which they were set in 1938.

Potato allotments will be set on farms that usually grow more than 3 acres of potatoes.

If more than 8 acres of corn for grain are usually grown on a farm with a potato allotment, a usual acreage of corn for grain will also be set for that farm.

Persons who grow tobacco should see their county committee about the tobacco part of the program.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON FARMS WITH POTATO ALLOTMENTS

The amount that is earned on any farm with an allotment is computed by finding the sum of the following payment items which apply to the farm and then subtracting the sum of the deductions, if any:

A payment at the rate shown in the description of the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. **The total payment computed for carrying out soil-building practices shall not exceed the largest possible soil-building payment.**

A payment of 3 cents per bushel times the normal yield of potatoes per acre will be computed for each acre in the potato allotment or for 125 percent of the acreage planted to potatoes, whichever is smaller.

A deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be made for each acre planted to potatoes over the potato allotment.

A deduction of \$10 will be made on potato allotment farms for each acre of corn harvested for grain over the usual acreage set for the farm. If no usual acreage is set for the farm, \$10 will be deducted for each acre of corn harvested for grain over 8 acres.

INCREASE OF PAYMENTS

The amount of increase indicated in the following will be added to each person's share of the farm payment, if that share is less than \$200.

Payment earned:	Amount of increase
\$20 or less_____	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40_____	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60_____	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186_____	\$14.
\$187 to \$200_____	Enough to increase payment to \$200

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted from each person's payment his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

FURNISHING MATERIALS IN LIEU OF PAYMENTS

Superphosphate and liming material will be furnished in some counties in Vermont to farmers who want those materials in place of a payment. Complete instructions for handling this provision will be furnished the county committees and will be available in time to get the materials to the farmers before the spring operations begin.

A. W. MANCHESTER,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

H. W. SOULE,
State Executive Officer.

W. F. SINCLAIR,

E. FRANK BRANON,

GEO. D. BAILEY,

DANA M. SMITH,

J. E. CARRIGAN, *Director*

of Extension,

State Committee.

